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Governorship like a member of a vendetta in one of the mountain counties. Mr. Bryan has done what he could make Mr. McKinley's renomination certain,

There are indications that John R. Mc-Lean, of Washington, D. C., got a million dollars' worth of licking in Ohio on Tues-

and the people did the rest on Tuesday.

The Democrat who has been elected Governor in Maryland is of the variety known as gold, even if he did vote for Mr. Bryan

The Republican party could not ask any thing better for next year than the renomination of William Jennings Bryan and reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Bryan finds great pleasure in notifying the country that the Fusionists carried Nebraska on national Issues. Possibly, but Nebraska lacks a good deal of being the United States

It should not be forgotten that toward the last Mr. McLean and his friends used the anti-imperalist scarecrow to help their cause, which may account to some extent for their disaster.

The peaceable settlement of the Samoan question shows that no ordinary affair can disturb the friendly relations between the three great nations of the world-Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

The acquisition by the United States an entire island in the Samoan group, including a harbor and coaling station which were paid for twenty years ago, will probably give the anti-expansionists another

In the two cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland Judge Nash suffered more from "Golden Rule" Jones than did Mr. McLean. In the former city three-fourths of the Jones vote was from the Republicans, and quite half of it in Cleveland

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, altogether renowned Aguinaldoite in that State, and inventor of the Anglo-American alliance, represents the Columbus district in Congress. Had he been in the voting on Tuesday he would have been badly beaten.

The union-labor organizations in Chicago have decided to ask the City Council to pass an ordinance denying police protection to all nonunion men who take work on a job where a strike has been ordered. is impossible that such a contention as that should succeed.

William Waldorf Astor has been to the trouble to deny the report that he is sellunnecessary. During such times and under assured Republican rule no man would dispose of American securities unless he was in need of ready money.

How would it do to set apart a little he Samoan group-a very small American Aguinaldists who are of the flag and would like to live under an anti-expansion government? With a little insular government of their own, where they could swap views and spit and the McKinley administration to their hearts' content, they might be real

Senator Hoar links "the war with Spain might have been averted and Cuba have been liberated by peaceable means if the counsel of Grant and Fish had been fol-Whatever that counsel was it was given more than twenty years ago, and living statesmen have to deal with living questions. The senior senator from Massachusetts should turn around and face towards the future instead of the past.

Considering the time necessary to land operations, military authorities do not believe General Buller will be ready before the 25th to 28th of thi forces holding Ladysmith, Kimberley and other threatened points, but they will probably prove equal to it. They are not likely to be trapped again, and a British garrison on the defensive knows how to hold out.

A New Orleans dispatch says that the negro has been eliminated from politics in that city by the disfranchising clause of the new Democratic constitution. In the late election but 1,300 negroes of 15,000 who are of the voting age were able to register under a constitution which shuts out illiterate blacks and admits illiterate whites whose parents were voters in 1800. The result is two Democratic parties in that city. Yet there are hundreds of colored men in Indianapolis who can read who vote with the party which has disfranchised them in near-'y all the States in the South.

The tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States for the dissolution of the Samoan partnership probably a happy solution of a very troublesome question. Incidentally it is a con-

terests in Samoa, in exchange for Gersome others in the South Pacific. With the deal between these two powers the United States has nothing to do, but by joint agreement acquires the Island of Tutuilla, including the harbor and coaling station of Pago-Pago, and some other small islands near by. As the harbor of Pago-Pago is all the United States has ever contended for or desired the new arrangement doubtless be entirely satisfactory to this satisfactory settlement of an irritating question

GERMANY CULTIVATING NEW FRIENDS.

It has been stated several times lately in he foreign dispatches, as if to emphasize the fact, that Germany has declined to ener into or encourage the movement for European intervention in the Transvaal war. As such intervention would be dis tinctly unfriendly to Great Britain, Germany's refusal to participate in it seem to indicate a disposition on the parof Germany to readjust her international relations and, perhaps, to favor the muchtalked-of Anglo-Saxon alliance, including under the term Saxon the Germans. Such an alliance, in its broadest sense, would in clude Great Britain, the United States and Germany. There is not the least probability hat these nations or any two of them will ever enter into a formal treaty or hard and fast alliance binding themselves to make ommon cause of any controversy in which either of them might be embroiled, but i is quite possible that they might establish such friendly relations as would be equiva-Mr. Goebel talks about the Kentucky ent to an understanding that in any grea or threatening emergency they would stand together. There has been a distinct ap proach to such a tacit understanding be tween Great Britain and the United States during the last two years. At the beginning of the war with Spain British sympathy with the United States was so manifest as to attract the attention of all other powers. It is no longer a secret that the atthe main cause of the failure of an attempt to bring about European intervention in be half of Spain. Great Britain not only refused to join in the proposed intervention, but gave other powers to understand that it must not be attempted. At that time Germany was not showing any friendship for either Great Britain or the United States. Everybody remembers how meddlesome and exasperating was the conduct of the German naval officers at Manila, and how Ad- members of its educational boards. miral Dewey had to "call them down." friendly designs or feeling towards the islands had passed under American control, vorable pretext or opening had offered foothold there. During the entire war with press or people evinced any sympathy with the United States, affording a marked contrast in this respect to the attitude of the

But a change seems to have come over Germany, and from an attitude of almost unfriendliness towards Great Britain and the United States she now seems disposed to cultivate the friendship of both. As for Great Britain, we note, first, the reiterated refusal of Germany to join in the intervention movement; second, the public an nouncement that the Emperor's famous telegram of sympathy to President Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid had been misconstrued, and was not intended to be unfriendly to Great Britain; third, the Emperor's approaching visit to the Queen, which, doubtless, means more than a mere friendly or family call. As for the United States we note, first, the revocation of an order excluding American insurance companies from doing business in Germany; econd, an expressed desire on the part of the government for a closer commercial treaty and improved relations generally with the United States; third, the consent of Germany to a friendly partition of the Samoan islands, on terms satisfactory to both Great Britain and the United States. It might be added that, during General Harrison's recent visit to Berlin he received very marked and unusual attentions from erican securities. The denial is Emperor William, who evidently intended to placate the government and through their ex-President.

> If it is true, as these things indicate, that Germany has changed her attitude of sus picion and dislike towards Great Britain and of superior and contemptuous indifference towards the United States to one that ourts the friendship of both countries, may mean much for civilization and future Anglo-Saxon race. They are all liberty-loving and progressive peoples, and they are all Protestant peoples. They have nothing habits of the three peoples are much alike. is read in Germany almost as much as he much as he is in Germany. The three nations should be friends, not enemies. There should be between them a tacit and friendly understanding that, in a large sense, their aims and interests are one and that they represent the highest type of civilization. If the time ever comes when there shall be a struggle for supremacy between Slav and Saxon they should stand together. United, Great Britain, the United States and Germany could defeat the world in arms or em brace it with their civilization.

SUCCESS OF RURAL DELIVERY.

The report of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath regarding the free rural delivery of mails places the success of the plan beyond the experimental stage. It will henceforth be as much a part of the postal system as free delivery in cities. That free rural delivery may become general depends chiefly upon the friendliness or hostility of Congress in making appropriations. For several years the cost of free rural delivbut Mr. Heath's figures remove that objection in the statement that this delivery, as far as it has been adopted, costs the department but 84 cents per capita, while the free delivery in cities of only 5,000 in-

habitants costs \$2.80 per capita. When the proposition for rural delivery was first under discussion, and when the first experiments were made during the Harrison administration the Journal saw its importance and frequently urged that siderable real estate transaction by which | rural delivery be made an established

done when there was reason to believe that the cost would be much greater than it has been under trial. Even if rural delivery should cost much more than now appears, the great advantage it will be sure to be to the country far exceeds any consideration of expenditure. People in the sparsely settled portions of the country have just cause to complain that they have not received at the hands of the government the same consideration that the cities have received in the mail service. The fast mail trains are for convenience of the cities The expensive free delivery system has been in force for years in the larger and more recently in the smaller cities. Al these years that the great expenditure has been made for the cities the rural portions of the country have not had their mail

facilities extended in any like degree. The advantage of daily free rural delivery to the farming communities directly and to the cities indirectly cannot be overestimated. The complaint is that the farm is isolated from the outer world, and because of this isolation many leave the farms for the villages and cities because they desire to be in touch with the world. The man who has messages from the outer world laid at his door six days in the week and can send messages to business centers which will reach the nearest in twelve hours cannot be said to be isolated. The daily paper, the market reports and the full record of the world's affairs will reach the dwellers on the farms about as soon as they reach others. Supplemented, as free rural delivery soon will be in the more populous rural sections by the electric railway and the telephone, the farms which are now regarded as isolated will be as near the heart of cities as were those portions of cities two miles from the postoffice before the advent of the trolley. These agencies, free rural delivery, the electric railway and the telephone, are certain to work a revolution in the relations existing between the farm and the city.

It is not improper to add that free rural delivery is a Republican idea. It was first strenuously advocated by General Harri son's administration, and the initial experiments were made by Mr. Wanamaker. His successor under Mr. Cleveland undid what was done. Subsequently it was taken up, but it remained for the McKinley administration to undertake the enterprise with

That Indiana has the best common school system of any State in the Union, all things considered, is due mainly to the intelligence and faithfulness of the men and women who have been teachers, superintendents and ago, in laying the foundation of the present largé school fund must always be recognized. That fund has made it possible to have the services of progressive teachers and superintendents in counties and cities. Some years ago these educators conceived and there is scarcely a doubt that if a fa- | the plan of a systematic course of study for the common schools. This plan has been carried into execution by the authority given the State Board of Education by the Legislature. The result is that throughout the State the same grades in all the common schools are pursuing the same studies at the same time. If a pupil leaves a school in one county and goes to another he can go into the same grade and take up his studies as if his residence had not been changed. To that extent no other State has such a school system. City and town superintendents are now in session at the Statehouse considering plans by which the same course of study can be adopted by all the high schools, which is an extension of the admirable sys-

tem in the lower grades. The result of the election in Iowa has greater significance than in any other State because the issue was made upon imperialism and militarism by Mr. White, Democratic candidate for Governor. In his first speech he declared that silver was not an issue and that the only question before the country is the imperalism of the President's policy. He and his associates on the stump denounced the occupation of Manila as an outrage. Appeals were made to the voters in Iowa of German blood to vote against a policy which involved an alliance with Great Britain. The State was flooded with Mr. Schurz's speech. It was claimed that there would be a stampede of German-American voters to the Democratic ticket because of these appeals and speeches. If there was a stampede it was of those who did not vote in 1897 to go to the polls and which there are thousands of German-Americans the Republican vote was increased ten thousand on the Issue of expan-

sion against flag furling. One Johnson, of Kansas, will hold some important position in connection with the Bryan national committee next year, as he has the past year. Just what that position is or will be is not clearly understood, chiefly because few people care enough about it to inquire. A week ago he appeared as the prophet of the Bryan committee. He expressed the belief that the Democrats would carry nearly everything in sight on Tuesday, including Ohio. He even declared that he would not be surprised if they should are unnecessary until the political parties carry Iowa. Attention is called to this fact because it is probable that this Johnson will hold the position of chief prophet at the Bryan headquarters next summer and fall. is in England or the United States, and Let him be remembered for his prophetic work of last week. It will be safe to believe that the opposite of what he predicts will

In discussing "our duty to the Philip pines," Senator Hoar says that down Jan. 1, 1899, the American people and the Republican party were committed to the doctrine that just governments rest on consent of the governed, but "that every people has the right to dissolve at will the political connection that binds it to another people." Oh, no, senator; not to dissolve at will, but, according to the Declaration of Independence, only "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends," viz., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When and where does the government of the United States become destructive of these ends?

There is talk of an automobile trust. The man with an income of \$20 per week or less and who has a family to support on that income will worry very little over this and they confidently believe that by the time they are ready to purchase such a machine for cash even the automobile trust | press an insurrection against the govern will be dead and the horseless wagons a

The death of Frederick W. Chislett removes an honored citizen of Indianapolis one of its local enterprises. By a fortunate combination of circumstances the original projectors of Crown Hill Cemetery, in 1863. were able to secure the services of Mr.

dener, as its first superintendent. He continued to act in that capacity from the original purchase of the ground to his last illness, devoting all his time with rare intelligence and fidelity to extending, improving and adorning the grounds. As superintendent of the cemetery for more than a quarter of a century he gave entire satisfaction to the trustees, won the esteem of the general public, and, by his gentle and amiable character, endeared himself to all with whom he came in close contact.

The fact that Bryan, Arkansas Jones and Toledo Jones are all satisfied has no political significance whatever. It only proves how easily some people are satisfied.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his fiftyeighth birthday yesterday, but his mother did not make it a favorite-son day by abdicating.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cornfed Philosopher. "Love," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "will find the way to do 'most anything except furnish the groceries and house

Trade Secret. The Inquisitor-The first essential of joke is a good point, is it not? The Manufacturer-Not at all. The one essential is to write something an exchange editor can put a smart head on.

Woman's Inconsiderateness. "Won't your wife raise a row when you get home?" asked the intimate friend.

"No," said the man who must have been drinking rum. "She ain' got zat mush respec' f'r my wishes. There's woman knows I like nuzzin' better'n good argument when I'm feelin' gay, an' all she does is to set around an' cry. Mos' inconsiderate woman on earth.'

What He Was Doing. "I am now," said the manager of the Hully Gee Comic Opera Colossal Aggregation, as he stuffed the most of the receipts

Naturally, the chorus and others were soon to be up against the same proposition, but they were not necessary to the evolu-

into a separate pocket, "figuring to beat the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is a fixed rule among the Shakers that names by which persons are designated should never be given to the brute creation. Miss Helen Long, who has presided over the home of the secretary of the navy for two years, has the degree of M. D. from Johns Hopkins.

Miss Floretta Vining, of Hull, Mass., by her father's will and she overlooks the running of them herself.

A school for backward children will be established in Chicago in affiliation with the department of pedagogy of the University of Chicago. There is only one school of the kind in the country. It is located in New York and is known as the Physiological

It is said that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller carried with him to South Africa the British flag that was hoisted at Pretoria in 1881 Another British flag-the one that was auled down after Majuba-is buried in Pretoria beneath a tombstone on which is inscribed the single word "Resurgam."

Victor Hugo indulges in many quaint confessions in his "Memoirs," just published. In his sketch of "The Siege of Paris" he says: "I am hungry. I am cold. So much the better. I suffer what the people are suffering. Decidedly horse is not good for me. Yet I ate some. It gives me the

The assessors of Killingsworth, Conn. were both amazed and amused when they received the following list handed in by poet farmer of that town:

One wife with red hair, Two steers-that's a pair-One horse (she's a mare); That is all, I swear.

Money is being raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy and by camps of veterans in aid of Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson. who is needy, in very poor health and almost blind at her home at Charlotte, N. C. She is said to be suffering from an incurable disease. One chapter of the Daughters | arbitration commission appointed to decide

has already raised \$700 for her. Maitre Labori is still at Samois, near Fontainebleau. The bullet in his back causes him considerable suffering and prevents him from standing upright. The bullet will only be removed when it leaves the muscles to which it at present adheres. In this way it is hoped that a simple incision of the skin will suffice to bring about its extraction.

The crimson and the russet and the gold, The palest green that gives a hint of And nameless colors that swift breezes

From waving trees; tall dahlias crisped by Vie with the sunrise, as some men when old Are brightest, or as swans, when dying, Or a sweet strain the fickle zephyrs bring

Stopped short before its burden is all told. -Maurice F. Egan.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

Some Democrats in giving out their prethat it is better to see Democratic victories before election than not to see them at all .-New Albany Tribune. Mr. Carl Schurz takes it for granted that

a good deal said by the Philippines commission is not so. When one gets to the point of denying all his opponents' statemets there is no room for argument.-La-The loyalty of the Southern people to the

national flag, both during the war with Spain and in the war now in progress to suppress the rebellion against the national authority in the Philippines, puts the copperhead squad in the North to shame.-Brookville American, The case of "Golden Rule" Jones is not

different from that of other reformers who have, in the past, occupied the public stage. They do not discover that political parties ascertain that they can get along without them .- Vernon Journal.

Farmers over the county are complaining of a failure to obtain corn huskers as they want them. Good prices are being paid for willing men, but these are scarce. most of the corn is yet to be husked. The reasons for the present condition are the scarcity of common labor and the unusually large corn yield.-Muncie Times.

The joke of the day here was the election headlines and editorial in the Indianapolis Sentinel which claimed Democratic gains which the dispatches failed to show. These effusions were evidently written and set up early in the evening and overlooked in the awful gloom which settled down on the office at midnight.-Crawfordsville Journal. Coal is selling here at 9 cents a bushel delivered, a higher price than Suliivan people have paid for it delivered in many years. In 1896 the Union argued that Republican success at the polls would mean more business, and more business required more steam and more steam required more coal. The more goods we manufacture at home the more coal is required to run the machi-

nery used.-Sullivan Union. Farmers everywhere should remember that 1900 is the year for taking the twelfth which are to furnish the figures for agriculture, and in order to help along in getting a real census and the true figures, specia care should be taken to keep crop records this year, and thus help in this great cooperative work of counting our people and our industries.-Cambridge City Tribune. It is now too late to discuss the wisdom

the United States by conquest, and by purnot be better. The problem now is to supment of the United States, and when that is done the question will be, in what manner shall a government be formulated for the Philippines.—Hendricks County Republican. Democrats seem to have small faith in country has grappled with a number of quite vexatious questions within the last hundred years, including expansion in its various phases, from thirteen States, to the present

great boundaries of the Republic, and has

always been measurably successful in hand ling them -Bluffton Chronicle.

THE WAR TAX.

The Amount Collected and the Short comings of the Law. Special in Chicago Post.

The war tax law has now been in operation about fifteen months, and in that time about \$125,000,000 has been collected under ts provisions.

"The ease with which this vast sum has been collected is a marvelous illustration of the loyalty and patience of the American people," said Internal Revenue Commis sioner Wilson to-day.

"Has there not been complaint and fric tion, revolt or wholesale evasion of th taxes?" I asked.

"No," was the reply, "nothing worth serious mention. The people have paid the tax cheerfully and submitted to the annoyances inevitably incident to the application of a law that touched personally and continually the pockets of nearly every adult and continues to this time. Our duty rein the country. Nothing like it was ever seen before. The collection of ordinary internal revenues under the law as it stood prior to August of last year cost the government \$3,400,000. The collection of the additional \$100,000,000 imposed by the war revenue law did not cost more than \$500,000 on top of the \$3,400,000, or about 50 cents for every \$100. The government may have lost something in a scattering way through the second using of the same stamps, and there have doubtless been small evasions, but

nothing of importance, in my opinion. These incidental and minor abuses might be abated, and the bureau is vigilant in stopping leaks wherever located, but it has been the policy to refrain from harsh meas-The administration has realized keenly that the tax was a burden and an annoyance, and the aim has been to avoid friction or cause for irritation wherever possible. There has been a kindly administration of the law, without laxity in any direction. The report proves the wisdom of this policy. The people have given us their hearty co-operation and cordial support throughout and in many ways have discouraged evasions of the law. The tax has been in a measure self-collecting. I wish I knew some way to convey to the people who have been paying the war tax my appreciation of the general good will and patience they have manifested throughout what have been to them a period of trial and bother. They have stood up grandly, Commissioner Wilson has found the warspects, but he will not take the initiative for its cure. He will leave it for the secretary of the treasury to make suggestions or recommendations, and for Congress to make inquiries. When he is asked in proper form and through the usual channels for information or advice he will comply to the best of his ability and give Congress the benefit of his experience and observation. The commissioner has no data upon which to base estimates of the receipts from various articles or businesses taxed. There are only two kinds of stamps issued, proprietary owns nine newspapers. They came to her | and documentary, and these are the only divisions in the cash and stamp accounts of

the bureau. There is no way by which he can tell the amount paid in on account of bank checks, notes, deeds, telegraph messages, express packages, stock exchanges. boards of trade, inheritance, etc. The stamps might have been printed in colors for the purpose of ascertaining the various subdivisions of revenue, but the plan was abandoned on the theory that the reports would not compensate for the confusion which night be caused. The original proposition, the collection of the tax with the least possible annoyance and confusion, prevailed the outset many schemes were con-

ceived to beat the law. Few of them were put into effect. The one that threatened greatest loss to the government was the use of receipts instead of regular checks. Depositors did not take kindly to the scheme, owever. The proposed steal was too picayunish to become popular, and the receipt lan of evading the tax is only in operation n a few small towns. The "agreement' between New York banks in the Wall-street district, where a specialty is made of loanng call money daily to stock brokers to eat the tax on notes has run along without oureau interference until quite recently. The question of the legality of the subterfuge has been referred to Attorney General Griggs, and an early decision is expected.

GEN. HARRISON'S RETURN.

Honors Have Been Many for the Honored Indiana Citizen.

After a stay of several months abroad as one of the counsel for Venezuela before the the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain, ex-President Harrison has returned to the United States. reached New York from London on last Sunday, "accompanied by his wife and baby," and glad to get back to the land which he has so well honored, and which has likewise honored him with the most

eminent distinction within its gift. General Harrison was the leading counsel for Venezuela, and he has worked hard in behalf of his client. He comes back tired out and will take a long and well-merited rest. Though he was abroad only in a private capacity as an American counselor, he was the recipient of marked courtesies from foreign dignitaries, and it is unnecessary to say that on all occasions he represented his country in a creditable manner. The President of France extended to him especial honors, as did the King of Belgium, Queen f Holland and Emperor of Germany. The Kaiser was particularly attentive to our former President, and the London Board of

Trade gave a dinner to him. General Harrison's example in going back to the hard work of a law office, after havest nation on earth, is inspiring. It has settled the problem of "What shall we do with United States like such a man, whether he be a Democrat or Republican. General Harrison is a "typical American" whom we are all pleased to honor, and whom we all hope will long live to enjoy a vigorous old age under his Indiana vine and fig tree.

Speaking of Public Buildings. Washington Special.

Architect Cobb estimates that the government has saved \$600,000 by reason of the early award of the contracts for the iron and stone work of the Chicago federal building. The contract upon which work is now being done, which is for the building "inclosed in the rough" from the foundation up, calls for \$1,900,000. At present prices contractors would not take the work under 2,500,000, according to Mr. Cobb's estimate. The difference in the price of the iron used n the building as per quotations a year ago and now would alone amount to nearly \$400,-000. The Carnegies, who have the contract for furnishing the iron, being producers of raw material, will not actually lose that amount of money on the contract, but their profit will be that much less than could be obtained at current prices.

Out of the \$4,000,000 appropriation for the ouilding about \$1,600,000 will be available for the interior. Mr. Cobb is confident the work can be done for that amount. He does not look for any material reduction in prices of materials required, but leans to the view that by the time work will have to begin rather better terms may be obtained with contractors than at present.

Secretary Wilson on Expansion. Washington Special.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, observes with interest the fact that gold has been found in the "foothills" of Luzon. "I see," he says, "that about a hundred of our young men out of every thousand who go to the Philippines stay there. Why? Because they see a field for adventure and for improving their condition. Let quiet be restored and our young men be given a chance to explore foothills. Let them discover that gold in paying quantities is to be found there. What will we see? Why, Americans will flock there. And then what Permanent peace. Americans in control of have tranquillity if they have to establish an endless chain of cemeteries to get it. I have boundless faith in the ability of the American people to tranquilize and develop the Philippines and prophesy that within a generation our new possessions in the far East will repay the United States their cost many, many fold."

An Interesting Contrast.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. When President McKinley requested Lyman J. Gage to accept the post of secretary of the treasury, the great Chicago banker accepted the honorable appointment without hesitation. It involved a heavy financial oss to Mr. Gage, but he felt that to be a tunity offered to render important service to his country. Do the citizens of an emice confer less honor than attaches to similar positions under a republican form of

government? Certainly a great deal of in terest will be felt, the world over, in the statement which is telegraphed from Berlin that the Emperor of Germany desired Herr Siemens, of the Deutsche Reichsbank, to take the place of Dr. Von Miquel as minister of finance, but Herr Siemens declined, on the ground that his present position is more lucrative. Herr Jencke, the manager

of the Krupp gun works, it is also reported,

declined, for a similar reason, to accept the post of minister of public works. PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The Former Could Not Alienate the Philippines if He Would.

Senator Allison, in the Independent. It does not seem to me that there can be two sides to the question of what is our present duty in the Philippines. By our treaty with Spain and with the exchange of ratifications of the treaty these islands became ours. Our title to them is clear and unquestionable under our Constitution and under the law and usages of nations. The insurrection there against our authority began after the treaty was signed at Parls quires us to suppress this insurrection and to establish peace and order there. This understand the President is endeavoring to do through the means given to him by Congress before the close of the last session through the army bill, which provided for 100,000 men temporarily, with the understanding of all parties that this army would

This duty was imposed upon the President not by a partisan majority, but practically with unanimity by all parties in Congress and a failure on his part to use this power to restore order there would subject him to

With the restoration of peace and order there I take it for granted that Congress | porting those who were struggling for indewill provide a government for the people of | pendence. the islands in the spirit of liberty and justice, and with a view to their highest possible civilization. Heretofore when posses sions have been acquired by the United States Congress dealt with the people residing in those territories in the spirit of liberty and justice which prevails in our Constitution and in our laws; and I have no reason to believe, or even to suspect, that. future Congresses will not make such rules and regulations for these inhabitants as will provide for them the largest measure of iberty possible for them as well as the largest local participation in the government consistent with the situation there under our sovereignty and under our flag.

alternative to this is the abandonment of tract from a speech recently made by you the islands, the withdrawal of our troops and the withdrawal of our navy as well. The | the purpose of asking you whether you President has no power to direct this, as he have been correctly reported. I claim no cannot alienate territory acquired: Congress can do so by law, and will soon be in ses- which belongs to the humblest citizen in the sion, and those who think we should surrender what we have gained there and withdraw our army and navy will have an opportunity of testing the sense of Congress by offering propositions to that end.

IN FAVOR OF BRYAN.

The Unanimous Choice of Republicans as Democratic Candidate.

W. G. Nicholas, in Chicago Post. The defeat of John R. McLean in Ohio and the indorsement of Colonel Bryan in Nebraska sets at rest whatever doubt may have existed as to the nomination of the Nebraskan. With the downfall of McLean it is the hope of the anti-Bryan Democrats that a new star may be born for the occul-Bryan may make Mr. McLean his running mate next year, but the Ohio man is in no position to command any part of the situation. He will probably be content to keep off the ticket.

In any event, Mr. McLean has ceased for good and all to be a disturbing factor in the Bryan plan. Nobody is lett in sight upon whom to hitch an effective opposition or troublesome intrigue. The voters of Ohio have wiped Mr. McLean from the national slate. Whether this will be a good thing or a bad thing as a vote-getting proposition in next year's battle is a disputed point. It at least substitutes certainly for a possible uncertainty as to the identity of the Democratic standard bearer. Republican leaders profess to believe that Bryan will be the easiest man to beat the Democrats could name, and I heard a Cabinet minister say in all earnestness to-day that Colonel Bryan would be the unanimous choice of the Republican national convention for Democratic nomination for President. This feeling is general among Republican officials. President McKinley beat him once and they feel it will be easier to beat him again than any other man. They have taken his measure and another candidate would be an unknown quantity.

To Anti-Expansionists. Philadelphia Record. The opponents of expansion, who are such a twitter lest the semi-civilized inhabitants of the islands wrested by Yankee soldiers and sailors from Spain shall be immediately admitted to stateship in the Union, are under needless apprehension, The process of assimilation is not necessarily a hurried one. The Territory of New Mexico, which was organized in 1850, and which was inhabited by a population whose language was similar and whose characteristics were not greatly dissimilar from those of the people in the West Indies and the Philippines, still remains in its territorial swaddling clothes. It may be a few years, and it may be fifty years or a hundred, be-fore our island gems shall be so polished and prepared as to take their places among the stars on the flag of the Union. But, all the time, they will have as much free and independent government as they shall dcm-

onstrate the capacity to administer. Boer Vs. British Culture.

Springfield Republican The literary tastes of the Boers are much disparaged, and Justice Lawrence, of Griqualand, points out, in a recent book, that while the Dutch farmers read nothing but the Bible, the favorite authors in Cape Colony are Ouida and the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York." The superior enlightenment of the British colony is obvious, ye some of the forbears of the Englishmen to-day used to fight pretty well on a tural regimen, under Hampden, Pym and

"Old Noll."

Democratic Consistency. Milwaukee Sentinel. On the one hand the Democrats never could consent to the annexation of a councontaining a motley assortment of the other hand they have a mighty poor opinion of a government which will against intelligent fellow-beings as fit for self-government as the American colonists themselves and engaged in fighting for sim-

the Philippines. The Real Parallel.

ilar rights under the George Washington of

Minneapolis Journal. The consistent critics of the administration who are horrified by the report that Sultan of Sulu to retain his numerous wives while Roberts is to be deprived of his seat, forget all about old Sitting Bull, who comes nearer being a parallel case. Sultan of Sulu is a savage, and so was old Sitting Bull.

In Ohio.

McLean.

Cash

Foraker, Slash; Jones. Smash-Votes. Nash. -Chicago Times-Herald.

The Time to Speak. If any one knows any reason now why both McKinley and Bryan should not be nominated next year let him come to the

McLean's Investment.

front or keep still later on.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Later returns from Ohio increase the doubt as to whether McLean got his money's worth during his brief sojourn in the Buckeye State.

Undoubtedly.

Kansas City Journal. The fact that McLean is a sound-money man undoubtedly gave him thousan's of votes that he would have lost otherwise.

Casual Thought. Literary societies contribute largely to the eductional health of all towns.

ECHO OF THE CIVIL WAR

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN D. W. VOORHEES AND GOV. MORTON.

Some Remarks by the Latter that Opponents of Philippine War Pol-

icy Might Profit By.

In Hon. William Dudley Foulke's address at the Morton memorial meeting on Sunday last he described some of the difficulties put in the way of the war Governor by Southern sympathizers and opponents of the Lincoln administration. The Journal, in commenting on the speech, expressed the opinion that, in view of the attitude taken by the anti-expansionists in giving encouragement to the enemy, this bit of civil war history had a present application and it was well to recall it. Since then a copy of the following correspondence between Daniel W. Voorhees and Governor Morton has been received from Mr. Foulke, who says the original came into his hands after the publication of his biography of Morton, and he thinks they have not before appeared in

print. Mr. Foulke adds: "The light in which we naturally view be used so far as necessary to suppress this such a correspondence at the present time should be instructive to our friends who are giving moral support to men in arms against the government, and should, I think, convince them that, however pure and patriotic they may believe their course to be at the present time, history will not vindicate the severest censure of Congress and the their conduct. It must not be forgotten that those who sympathized with the South during the civil war also claimed to be sup-

> Mr. Voorhees's letter, which was written at Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1863, had pasted at its top a newspaper clipping read-

> "I warn those in the North who are understood (or supposed) to sympathize with the rebellion, or with 'traitors,' to fiee from the wrath to come. When the war was successfully over that class would be outlawed their homes would be made desolate and their wives and children would become out-

EXPLANTION ASKED. Mr. Voorhees says:

"Sir-I inclose what purports to be an exat Masonic Hall, in your city. I do so for right thus to interrogate you except that State. It is the right of all to know whether the Governor of Indiana has declared an exterminating civil war against a majority "It is true that I know of no party in the

of the people over whom he presides. North whose members sympathize with treason or rebellion, save, perhaps, the extreme Abolition wing of your party. I therefore would appropriate none of your threat to me or mine if you had not yourself already given it an application. You have often charged that the Democratic party was in sympathy with the rebellion and with the doctrines by which it is maintained. The entire press of your party has clamored with similar accusations. By you, then, the Democratic party is 'understood or supposed to sympathize with the rebellion or with traitors.' This understanding and this supposition on your part I know to be false, out it shows unerringly towards whom you aimed the atrocious threat which I inclose, if you gave utterance to it at all. These two sentences attributed to you, simply, in your view of politics, propose to outlaw one nundred and thirty thousand Democrats in of his barrel and his ability as a fighter Col. Indiana, desolate their homes and make outcasts of their wives and children. You will perceive at once that such a proclamation of savage, barbarian warfare made by the chief magistrate of the State against a people whom it is his duty to protect and defend cannot pass unnoticed. Hence I respectfully request an answer from you as to the substantial correctness of this report. In the absence of an answer, after a reasonable delay. I shall assume that it is correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "D. W. VOORHEES." DIGNIFIED REPLY. The letter was addressed to Governor Morton at Indianapolis, but his reply was dated at Washington, Dec. 23, and reads as

"Sir-Your letter bearing date Dec. 71 was

received yesterday, having been forwarded to me from Indianapolis "I deny entirely your right to interrogate me as to what I may have said at a public meeting, in a matter not personal to yourself; but as I have said nothing I would disavow on about which I can hesitate to answer, I chose to reply to your question. The reported extract of my speech at Masonic Hall, about which you desire information, was in the Indiana State Sentinel of Dec. 7, accompanied by an article much in the language and spirit of your letter. The Indianapolis Journal of the next day quoted

from the Sentinel the alleged passage and appended to it the following editorial ar-"'We can appeal to every honest man who was present and heard the Governor's speech that the second sentence or last part of the above statement is utterly false, and that he said nothing that could be tortured into such a meaning. What he did say was that those who opposed the war and attempted to weaken the power of the government are in great danger of being banished by public opinion, as were the Tories of the revolution. This he said would not be done by law or legal authority, but by public opinion. He took care by especial phrase to negative the sentiment to which ne is represented as uttering by the Sentinel. He was heard by hundreds, and every one will bear witness that we state truly what he said. The "outlawing," the "desolate homes," the "wives and children outcasts" are pure inventions intended to cir-

ing service. "The above statement of the Journal of what I said I indorse as being substantially and almost verbally correct. In my speech I named no party, but if you know of any party or persons who have opposed the war and attempted to weaken the power of the government rest assured that what I did say

was intended for them. "You further say in your letter that I have often charged 'that the Democratic party was in sympathy with the rebellion and with the doctrines upon which it is maintained,' and that the understanding on my part by which I made the charge you know 'to be false.' In this you are mistaken. I have never charged the Democratic party with being in sympathy with the rebellion. What I have said and which I now repeat is, that there is a political organization calling itself the 'Democratio party,' to which name it has no just title, leaders of which, by their opposition to the government and resistance to the suppress the rebellion, have given great aid and comfort to the enemy. This opposition and resistance, in my opinion, can only spring from and be sustained by an absolute sympathy with the rebellion, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that in the speeches and publication of these eaders they charge the origin and continuance of the war upon the government and its friends, and are wholly silent as to the guilt and responsibility of the rebellion in arms, or chide them but gently. Many thousand true Democrats have laid down their lives for their country during this war. Many thousands are now in the army, but they do not belong to the organization of which I have been speaking. On the

contrary, they repudiate and abhor it. "Again, you say that you know of no party the members of which sympathize with treason or rebellion, save perhaps the extreme Abolition wing of the party to which I belong. Sir, the party to which belong has no wing that has not voted men and money and given freely of its blood to suppress the rebellion. If to do that is to be in sympathy with rebellion I can readily understand how the so-called Democratic

party is not "The question as to who have sustained the government in its time of trial and who have opposed it and attempted by direct or indirect means to destroy it, is not an open one. The history of the last three years cannot be blotted out or altered. Every man has made the record for himself and not another for him, and as he has made it so it will remain

Tabooed.

"Respectfully, etc. O. P. MORTON."

New York Evening Sun. In most pensions throughout France this summer appeared the following placard: "Guests will kindly refrain from discussing the Dreyfus affair:

Welcome, at That. Philadelphia Times. In parts of the country grain shipments

are blocked on the railroads from a scarcity of cars. A new idea in railroad block sys-

Jack Chinn's Hope.

New York Sun. The Hon. Jack Chinn Lopes to be Colonel Bryan's secretary of war if the Goebel system of counting spreads over the rest of the